

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

GERMANY AND THE EAST.

Talking Diplomatically, but Secretly Preparing for War.

WHAT THE CZAR WILL DO.

Bismarck's Scheme for Breaking the Deadlock Gaining Favor.

THE GREAT COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 23, 1878.

The Herald's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that he is informed on the highest authority that the Czar has decided that if war with England follows he will pass the summer at Tsarskoe-Selo, where is the imperial palace founded by Peter the Great. This would indicate a disinclination on the part of the Czar to again go to the front.

A TOUR FOR INFORMATION.

If peace is firmly re-established the Czar will intrust the reins of government to the Czaritch for a year and a half, during which time he will travel throughout Europe. This would be a great event in European political history, as it would afford opportunity for its rulers to express their congratulations to the Czar in person.

NOT TO BE TAKEN UNWARE.

While the German government still declares that it is anxious to intervene diplomatically to avert a resort to arms on the part of England, the German imperial Cabinet is secretly making all preparations for war.

THE CZAR'S SUMMER HOME.

The summer residence of the Czar, Tsarskoe-Selo, is situated seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg and contains about fifteen thousand three hundred inhabitants. The feature of the town, however, is the palace, founded in 1710, which was a favorite home of Catherine II. A fire consumed the greater portion of the palace in 1822, but it was rebuilt with greater splendor. The huge pile of buildings stands in the center of a great park.

A MUSLIMAN OUTBREAK.

Intelligence in regard to the military situation is not encouraging. A report is current in Constantinople that 50,000 Mussulmans (presumably in the Balkan districts) have armed themselves with cannon and rifles left behind by Sultan Pacha at the time of his retreat, and attacked the Russians. It is said the Russians have lost 100 men and thirteen officers, and have asked for reinforcements from Adrianople.

THE BULGARIANS DEALING VENGEANCE.

The Bulgarians have attacked eight Mussulman villages and committed great outrages.

A PREEMPTORY DEMAND.

The Rostchuk correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the Grand Duke Nicholas has summoned the Turks to evacuate Shumia within eight days.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

The Russians have ordered the bridge over the Pruth at Skuleni to be completed within ten days.

TAKING A LOOK AT ITS ENEMY.

The Russian Imperial yacht Livadia and some other vessels have visited the Princes' Islands. It is reported that the Turkish government has asked the Russian authorities why their ships approached the British fleet.

BISMARCK'S PLAN ACCEPTED.

The Agency House of St. Petersburg confirms the report that the proposition for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian forces from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted in principle, and adds that the negotiations continue relative to the withdrawal and to a preliminary conference to settle the programme of the Congress.

WHAT MAY DELAY MATTERS.

The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg says the discussion relative to the withdrawal from Constantinople continues in a friendly spirit. As it concerns technicalities requiring the advice of specialists on the spot it may be protracted. If England and Russia agree regarding the withdrawal it will be necessary to obtain a guarantee from the Porte that it will offer no obstacle to the re-establishment of the status quo in the event of the failure of further negotiations.

VERY PROPERLY SO.

Russia will probably be somewhat exacting on this point, as she is convinced that in case of hostilities, the Porte would not side with her. It is quite possible that this point will cause serious difficulties for the Turkish diplomats have little reason to desire a peaceful solution.

NO NEW DIFFICULTIES.

A despatch from Constantinople says the report that new difficulties have arisen in connection with the mediation of Germany is contradicted. Mr. Layard has received information that an arrangement for the withdrawal to Adrianople and Besika Bay is probable.

MR. LAYARD AND THE TURKS.

Mr. Layard has received offers to serve in the British army from all parts of Turkey. A Constantinople correspondent denies that the relations between Mr. Layard and the new Turkish Ministry are cordial.

VERY UNLucky.

In spite of the negotiations concerning the simultaneous withdrawal of the English fleet and Russian forces from the neighborhood of Constantinople the prevailing feeling in the English press is one of great uneasiness. It is noticeable that all the Berlin special despatches to the English papers are couched in a very despondent tone. They dwell upon the difficulties which will be encountered in settling the details of any scheme for the withdrawal.

NEITHER BETTER NOR WORSE.

The Times' and the Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondents write in the same tone. The Times' correspondent says: "The aspect of affairs is neither better nor worse. The course of the nego-

tiations makes it more and more apparent that Russia meant to make any concession relative to the Congress dependent on some arrangement as to the relative position of her own and the English forces.

WILLING TO BE FAIR.

"The fact that the Russians did not reject the idea of withdrawing to Adrianople and that the negotiations have been pending on that basis shows that they would set great value on the withdrawal of the British fleet beyond the Dardanelles.

AT A DISADVANTAGE.

"Still, as Besika Bay is only about twelve hours' sail from Stambul, while Adrianople is at least a three days' forced march distant, the Russians thought they would be placed at a disadvantage unless some arrangement was made by which, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, some priority of movement was allowed them.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

"This seemed to raise the whole question of the equivalent to be given by the Russians for the withdrawal of the fleet. Nor is it clear whether their claims have created a stumbling block which cannot be surmounted. There are also indications of other difficulties.

A LONG TIME.

"Thus, even if the Congress meets months ago probably pass before it solves all the questions before it, and if the Turks meanwhile evacuate various points in accordance with the Treaty of San Stefano, and Russian proceeds to carry out the various constitutional reforms prescribed therein, the Congress will every day be confronted by some new accomplished fact.

CAN'T WAIT SO LONG.

"But the Russians are not likely to consent to stay the execution of the treaty till after the Congress, as that would be a direct admission of the right of the Powers to revise the treaty. The Austrian Ambassador to Germany has come to Vienna for a few days. This is connected by some with the reports of a preliminary conference at Berlin.

WOULD NOT ADD NEW DIFFICULTIES.

"If such a conference should be held as a test whether it is safe to summon the Congress, the failure of a preliminary conference not being thought likely to involve such serious consequences as to break up the Congress, the latter event could hardly fail to produce direct antagonism."

ROMANIA'S QUARREL WITH RUSSIA.

Various telegrams continue to show a decrease of the tension between Russia and Romania. The Times' Bucharest despatch says: "The Russians are not pushing their forces so far toward the Carpathians as was intended. It is believed that no further interference with their lines of communication is likely."

THE CZAR SPEAKS.

"It is rumored that the Czar has written an autograph letter to Prince Charles, couched in a friendly tone as regards him personally, but complaining of the course followed by his government."

ITALY WILL BE REPRESENTED.

Several journals of Rome state that Italy has received and accepted an invitation to the Conference.

GREEK ASKS ITALY'S AID.

A Greek envoy has arrived at Rome. It is reported that he is charged to obtain the promise of Greece to the Congress on the same footing as the signatories of the treaty of Paris.

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

A correspondent at Berlin of the Daily News remarks that not much importance is attached there to the present negotiation as long as England and Russia continue active warfare preparations. The English papers abound in significant items concerning preparations, including:

THE ARMY OF ARTILLERY FOR MALTA.

"It is understood that five batteries of royal artillery now at Woolwich have been selected to proceed to Malta. A gunboat flotilla is to be prepared immediately for the defence of the British coast."

RETAINED UNDER OFFICERS.

"Officers of pension districts were ordered on Saturday to transmit to the Admiralty forthwith the addresses of all retired naval officers and sailors, presumably in view of a possible call for volunteers."

RELINQUISHING OFFENDERS.

"All men belonging to the First army corps who were undergoing punishment for disciplinary offences have been liberated and sent to their regiments."

FRANCE MAY NEED THEM.

The French military paper, *Le Petit Militaire*, calls upon the government, in the interest of the French cavalry, to put a stop to British purchases of horses in Normandy. France may need all her horses, according to the Herald's special despatch from St. Petersburg, given above.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The Cronstadt Messenger announces that the equipment of the Russian Baltic fleet is proceeding with all haste. It will go to sea as soon as the ice breaks. It consists of seven vessels, including the Peter the Great, one of the two most powerful vessels of the Russian iron-clad navy.

THE GREAT IRON-CLAD.

The Peter the Great is a mastless double turret ship of 9,510 tons burden. She carries four 35-ton guns and her armor thickness at the water line is fourteen inches. She was launched in 1874, and resembles in design and construction the three great masted turret ships of the British Navy, more especially the Dreadnought, though of larger size.

THE RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE MEETING OF DELEGATES OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE SPINNERS, WINDERS AND OTHER CLASSES OF OPERATIVES, at Manchester on Sunday, sympathizing with the efforts to resist the proposed reduction of wages, but instructing the men to accept the terms offered until a more favorable opportunity presents itself, does not affect the weavers.

A CAUSE THAT IS JUST.

The secretaries of the Blackburn Weavers' Union and the East Lancashire Weavers' Union write to the Times as follows: "We feel that we are struggling to a just cause, and are ready to bow to the decision of a court of arbitration, and although we fear we are unable to cope with the unbridled power of the masters' unions we shall peacefully and quietly resist until starvation forces submission."

TO THE LAST SHILLING.

At the meeting at Blackburn on Saturday of delegates representing the cardroom hands of fourteen districts, at which it was decided to persevere in the strike and use all legitimate means to support the strikers, delegates from Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire declared that they would willingly furnish the strikers means to fight the battle out.

SERIOUS OPPOSITION.

The resolution adopted by the Amalgamated Association on Sunday has evoked considerable opposition throughout the strike district. It is now stated that it was not unanimously passed; that twelve delegates voted against it and eighteen, from North and North-East Lancashire, were not allowed to vote, as their districts were directly affected. The operatives at Accrington held a meeting and resolved that they would not comply with the recommendation of the association, although willing to accept a five per cent reduction and four days' work per week.

A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

The operatives at Burnley, at a meeting at which 1,500 were present, resolved to continue the strike. The chairman recommended the acceptance of the resolution if coupled with short time. He explained that the local committee would only relieve cases of acute distress, so as to husband the funds to prolong the strike.

AT LONGSIGHTERS.

At Preston an excited meeting, lasting two and a half hours, was held, without coming to any decision, some approving and others condemning the resolution of the Amalgamated Association.

AT BLACKBURN THE OPERATIVES ARE VERY BITTER, and declare they will withdraw from the association.

NO HURRYING.

Resolutions showing an uncompromising spirit were passed at Great Harwood and Church.

ANOTHER MEETING CALLED.

A meeting of the Masters' Association has been called for Tuesday, at Manchester, when the subject of short time will probably be considered, as several large spinners and weavers have resorted to that course instead of a reduction.

MORE GOODS FOR PAIR.

The steamer Postville, Captain Colburn, from

AMERICAN PROTECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878.

The State Department has not yet received the despatch of Minister Maynard at Constantinople in regard to the request of the British Minister to protect British subjects during the absence of Mr. Layard. Mr. Maynard will, when the request is received, be instructed to extend the aid desired.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAYANA, April 22, 1878.

The English mail steamer has arrived here from St. Thomas, with advices to the 17th inst. The heat there was intense and no rains had fallen for some days.

WHO SHALL RULE?

Reports from St. Domingo to April 11 say fresh disturbances are feared because General Gonzalez, who headed the northern revolutionary army against Baz, has formed a government in Santiago, of which he proclaimed himself provisional president. This occurred at the same time that General Guillermo proclaimed himself president at the capital. The question as to the difference was not resolved. He is believed to have further legislation at this time was impossible; that in the national order of things restoration of itself would require to take place, while on the other hand Congressional agitation would put it off instead of hastening it.

HAYTI URGENT.

Advices from Hayti to April 14 state that peace prevails, but an uneasy feeling exists. All of the political prisoners implicated in the late revolutionary movement were banished to Kingston, Jamaica, except General Salomon, Tanis and Cavalier, who are still under the protection of the foreign consulates, fearing a worse fate.

SITTING BULL.

PREPARATION OF THE GREAT SIOUX CHIEF FOR WAR—STORY OF A FRONTIERMAN—THE TRIBES IN HOSTILE ALLIANCE—A BLOODY CAMPAIGN PREDICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878.

Delegate Maginnis, of Montana Territory, has received a letter from a frontiersman, one of his scouting constituents, giving some facts as to location and strength of the hostile Indians. The writer is an old Indian fighter, and says Sitting Bull has been working all winter to form an alliance of all hostile Indians for a concerted movement against the whites this summer.

SITTING BULL'S METHODS.

Sitting Bull, accompanied by a small escort of about twenty-five of his warriors who were with him at the Custer massacre, goes from tribe to tribe making speeches to Indians and urging them to war. His braves are dressed in clothes of Custer's murdered men, and Sitting Bull tells the Indians, pointing to these spoils, that's the way he does with the whites. He appeals to the cupidity of the Indians by promising them plenty of plunder. Sitting Bull last visited the Santees, a small tribe near the Canadian line, and by his appeals won them over and they have joined his war party.

INDIANS IN ALLIANCE.

The hostile Indians are mainly gathered near the Sand Hills, where buffalo are plenty owing to the abundance of grass. In the neighborhood of these hills about twelve hundred lodges of Indians are encamped, consisting of Blackfeet, under Big Crow Foot and Blind Bull; Bloods, under Red Crow; Assiniboins, under Medicine Bull and Big Bear; Crees, under Little Chief; Yanktons, under Chief Wagon; Santees, under White Calf; Sioux, about three hundred lodges, under Crazy Horse; Yanktons, under Black Catfish; Gros Ventres, under White Eagle; also lodges of Piegans, Sorecs, Kootenais and Brules, under other chiefs.

THE HOSTILE CAMP.

Sitting Bull is camped near the Hills, with several hundred lodges that he has gathered into his fold during the last two or three months. The Indians are well armed and well supplied with ammunition, some having improved needle guns. They are full of war spirit and subject to Sitting Bull, in whom they seem to have the utmost confidence.

THE WRITER OF THE LETTER PREDICTS A BLOODY WAR unless provision is made to meet the first hostile movement of the Indians with troops enough to check the war at the very start.

THE LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS.

EFFORTS TO PROVIDE OCCUPATION AND HOMES FOR THOSE LEFT BEHIND BY THE AZOL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22, 1878.

Now that the Azor has sailed and is probably some hundreds of miles away, and the excitement attending her departure has somewhat abated, the question arises what is to become of the unfortunate emigrants who have been left behind and must remain in the city until her return for the next voyage. Careful inquiry at the office of the Liberian Exodus Association develops the fact that 175 emigrants, men, women and children, have been left behind and are waiting to take passage on the next trip. Of this number twenty-five have sent their baggage and effects to Monrovia by the Azor ahead of them, while the remaining 150 have their goods and chattels stored away in the lower rooms of the building in Exchange street, occupied by the association. The emigrants are men and women, with their little children, nearly all from the upper portion of the State and Georgia, and have left homes and friends and spent the long years of their life in the effort to reach the promised land. Having made these sacrifices upon the assurance and inducements of the Exodus Association the latter is, of course, directly responsible for their welfare until the return of the Azor. The association is now endeavoring to secure the release of the emigrants, knowing that the eye of the community is upon them, the officers of the association have acted with commendable promptness.

Today they completed the purchase of a plantation of 250 acres, on the west side of the Wando River, in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, about ten miles from the city. Thence they propose to place a number of the emigrants and furnish them with occupation and a living until the return of the Azor. They propose to purchase other property in the vicinity, so as to be ready for all emergencies. The property purchased was formerly owned by George F. Ingram, and the price paid was \$700. A society has also been already formed by the members of the Morris Street Baptist Church for the purpose of extending aid to the emigrants, and the church members are ready to work or to secure work. The formation of this society will very shortly be followed by societies of a similar nature in all the colored churches, and the right spirit is displayed it is safe to say that the destitute emigrants will be spared any serious suffering. From the day when the Azor sailed she has been pouring in daily upon the association from all parts of the Southern States the indications are that the number of emigrants will be very largely increased by the time the Azor returns.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878.

The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following army promotions:

First Lieutenant G. E. Ford, to be captain. Third cavalry; Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, to be first lieutenant. Third cavalry; Additional Lieutenant G. H. Hunter, Fourth cavalry; to be second lieutenant. Third cavalry; Additional Second Lieutenant Alexander M. Patch, Eighth cavalry; to be second lieutenant. Fourth cavalry; First Lieutenant David A. Ives, to be captain. Fourth cavalry; Lieutenant Wilson T. Hovey, to be captain. Tenth cavalry; to be second lieutenant. Ninth cavalry; First Lieutenant W. Dougherty, to be captain. First Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. Booth, to be first lieutenant. First Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles A. Dempsey, to be captain. Second Infantry; Lieutenant George H. Brown, to be captain. Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. K. Bryant, to be first lieutenant. Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Frederick Marsh, Second Infantry; to be second lieutenant. First Infantry.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878.

Commander Thomas O. Selfridge is detached from the Torpedo Station and ordered to command the Enterprise. Commander George C. Roney is detached from command of the Enterprise and placed on waiting orders.

BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN MAKING RESUMPTION PRACTICABLE.

CONGRESSIONAL TINKERING DEPRECATED.

How Greenbacks and Bank Notes Will Equal Hard Money.

PAYING GOLD AT PAR AT RONDOUT, N. Y.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RONDOUT, April 22, 1878.

The National Bank of Rondout has paid out gold at par all day.

KIMBA BANKERS WANT THE DAY FOR GENERAL RESUMPTION POSTPONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KIMBA, N. Y., April 22, 1878.

The national banks of this city regard resumption as practically accomplished. Mr. Pratt, President of the Second National Bank, and the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held was light in this city, as the requirements of trade were better met with currency, which was now so nearly appreciative in value to gold that the difference was not important. He believed that any further legislation at this time was unnecessary; that in the national order of things restoration of itself would require to take place, while on the other hand Congressional agitation would put it off instead of hastening it.

A TIME FIXED AS EARLY AS JANUARY 1, 1879, would disarrange the national preparations for resumption now going on. If a day is to be fixed, it should be put off until a time when the new currency might be more perceptibly felt than now. Bankers of this city regard further legislation at present looking to forestalling resumption as unwise and detrimental to business interests.

PAYING SPECIE IN WILKESBARRE, PA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 22, 1878.

The spirit of the Herald's special is contagious. Several business firms, including large manufacturing establishments, have announced immediate gold payments.

A PENNSYLVANIA BANK "ANXIOUS" TO RESUME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, Pa., April 22, 1878.

The Wyoming National Bank, of this place, is anxious for resumption and will keep pace with other banks in this section.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN THE COAL REGIONS—RESUMPTION AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT, BUT UNFORTUNATE FOR THE COUNTRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCRANTON, Pa., April 22, 1878.

Among the bankers and brokers visited to-day a wide difference of opinion existed on the question of resumption. Mr. Sanderson, of the Lehigh Valley Bank, a veteran financier, said that if even the resumption act is repealed, specie payments will not prevail before the 1st of January next. It would be voluntary, and he did not see how it could be more complete, the financial situation had so completely changed, and he thought the proposition in Congress the other day to go into consideration of the anti-resumption act simply ridiculous. It would make no difference in the price of coal, but would strengthen our credit abroad, and stimulate confidence at home and encourage investments. The greenbacks and bank notes answered the same as though every bank had resumed, and it was not the difference of money, but the want of confidence which kept enterprise prostrate in the past. Resumption would restore confidence.

Another gentleman, who is president of two banks and estimated one of the wealthiest men in this region, regarded resumption as unfortunate for the country, but requested his name should not be published, as he did not wish to be advertised as a greenbacker. The people were a good deal like the Frenchman who was so anxious to collect his debt when he thought he could not get it and did not want it when he found he could obtain it. They did not want gold now. The country should wait until the currency was in a satisfactory state, and then to let the country, as it kept up taxation and contracted the currency. We ought not to have paid a dollar for twenty years after the debt was incurred. He thought the national banks here could resume the \$1,000 coin, as only a few in this neighborhood had their notes and nobody wanted gold.

WHY THERE CANNOT BE GENERAL RESUMPTION IN VIRGINIA NOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, April 22, 1878.

There has been no change in the financial situation here since my last report. The banks of this city do not seem to concern themselves much with resumption, the quantities of gold and silver held by them being small and insufficient to meet anything like a general demand. They await a time when resumption will be reached through a return of confidence and the consequent revival of industries. The great drawback here is the suspension of confidence occasioned by the delay in legislation in Congress on the tobacco tax question. If that trade were revived and in full operation in all its branches it is estimated that the foreign exchanges would be sufficient to enable the banks to resume specie payments in a very short time.

The idea that gold, which is the standard value upon which all exchanges are based, can be plentiful enough to discharge all contracts in a given time is not entertained here.

GOLD OFFERED, BUT NONE WANTED IN NASHVILLE, TENN., IN LIEU OF BANK NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NASHVILLE, April 22, 1878.

Though it had been previously announced that the Fourth National Bank would to-day resume specie payment not a single note was presented for redemption in gold. The cashiers of the Mechanics' National Bank and the First and Third National banks, who were called upon to take gold, said they would pay for their notes on demand. Twenty thousand dollars, gold, was offered the First National as a premium of one-half of one per cent, but it was refused. The Third National Bank said it would take gold, but only for small quantities, and sells at one cent premium, but purchasers are few.

GOLD NOT SOUGHT AFTER IN MOBILE, ALA.—PAYING PAR FOR MEXICAN SILVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MOBILE, April 22, 1878.

The People's Savings Bank here is paying gold in small amounts. T. P. Miller & Co. also pay gold to anyone who will accept it. F. W. Miller, broker, to-day bought Mexican silver, paying gold at par.

GREENBACKS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD IN FLORIDA—BOTH AT PAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

JACKSONVILLE, April 22, 1878.

There is such a scarcity of gold here that resumption is impossible. The banks have only a small amount on hand. No premium has been paid for some time, and the First National Bank and Bank of Jacksonville pay at par. There is, however, only an occasional call for gold here, greenbacks being more acceptable. If the gold were here possibly all the banks would pay out, for the small premium to be obtained by selling them here is more than they would in the expense of getting it there, so that greenbacks are really more valuable here than gold.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT A SMALL PREMIUM IN CINCINNATI—SALE OF FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, April 22, 1878.

There were no further additions to the list of gold paying banks in this city to-day, and scarcely any demand for the redemption of paper by any of those who had agreed to do so. Cash gold was bought by the banks in considerable quantities at one-half premium and sold at three-fourths, though the market on third street was quiet all day. This afternoon the First National Bank sold \$50,000 of the new four and a half per cent gold at 101 1/2, which was considered by the resumptionists as being favorable to the success of their plans. Several bankers of this city went to Chicago to-day, it being understood that the object of their visit was to arrange with the banks there for the exchange of their notes, and thus avoid transmission of coin gold from one city to the other.

RESUMPTION SPREADING IN IOWA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 22, 1878.

Several business houses commenced paying out gold to-day. The Burlington Insurance Company was the first to do so in the Northwest to pay all bills or claims in gold.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

LIVES AND PROPERTY LOST FROM THE EFFECTS OF A TORNADO WHICH SWEEP OVER ILLINOIS AND IOWA—FRUIT CROP INJURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22, 1878.

A disastrous hail and rain storm prevailed in Western Illinois and Eastern Iowa last night. Despatches from Galena state that the effects of the storm in that vicinity were extremely severe. The hailstones were of enormous size, many of them from eight to ten inches in circumference. Hundreds of buildings in Galena were injured and the Lombard University was razed. The fruit trees were completely stripped of their blossoms, and it is thought that the fruit crop has been materially injured. During the hail the rain poured down in torrents, causing a perfect deluge. Several bridges in the outskirts of the city were swept away; great damage was also done in the vicinity of Ottumwa, Ill. Reports from Peoria and Keosauqua, Ill., also place the losses high, and state that many buildings were destroyed.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

A storm of great violence struck a tornado on the Central Railroad, west of Fort Dodge, Iowa, last evening, which blew down the houses of George Wallace, James J. Turner and Mr. Pease, and killed the son of Mr. Wallace and also a child of Mr. Pease and wounded fifteen or twenty other persons. Full details are awaited with great anxiety. The town was small, containing not over twenty houses. Miles of telegraph wires were blown down. At Peoria, forty miles southeast of Ottumwa, it blew down coal breakers and sheds. When all the returns are in it will prove to be one of the most destructive storms that ever visited Iowa.

STORM CHASE, Iowa, April 22, 1878.